WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1891.

London Offices of TRP SUN,
400 West Nirand.
All communications should be addressed to FRANK
WHITE, 450 Strand, W. U.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. AILY, Per Year 6 00 DAILY, Per Year

RUNDAY, Per Year

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year

DAILY AND RUNDAY, Per Month

TO

WEEKLY, Per Year

Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

McClure and Nicolay.

Col. McCLURE, the distinguished editor of the Philadelphia Times, having stated that Mr. Lincoln had consulted him, upon the nomination for Vice-President in 1864, and had expressed a preference for ANDREW JOHNSON OVER HANNIBAL HAMLIN AS & CAD didate for that office, Mr. JOHN G. NICOLAY, formerly a private secretary of Mr. Lincoln, promptly retorted that the truth could not be o, because he did not know it, saying in substance with a good deal of emphasia, Chat Col McCLURE is a liar.

There is nothing in the facts to justify such an insult to one of our most distinguished journalists. To every person who knows Col. McCLune, his word is evidence sufficient to establish any fact which he may certify to. It is impossible that he should be guilty of falsehood in such a case as this. or in any case; and if Mr. NICOLAY is wise, he will not long delay in offering the most ample apology for his offence.

Mr. Lincoln was by no means a simple or transparent character; and he was far Senough from the crude, guileless, and mushy philanthropist which some people imagine him to have been. To inform the world that he thought it advisable to have with him on the ticket a Southern candidate for Vice-President who had formerly been a Democrat, would have been folly such as he was never known to commit. He was not only a great statesman, but a great and shrewd and all-considering politician also. Nothing was further from his character or his habits than to blurt out before the public that which prudence required to be kept in pri-We have no doubt that Mr. NICOLAY quotes him correctly as refusing to take any open part against HAMLIN'S renomination. He would not make unnecessarily or to any unnecessary person any declaration of the sort. Yet there has never been a doubt in the mind of every practical man who was really behind the curtain in that tremendous period, that LINCOLN looked carefully about for a man to succeed HAMLIN. Gen. BUTLER, Gen. DIX, ANDREW Johnson, and, we dare say, two or three others, were very earnestly considered by the President. JOHNSON alone united the chief requisites. He was a Southern man. He had been a Democrat. He was unquestionably on the side of the Union and had made sacrifices in serving it. He was accordingly fixed upon; and the fact that he was finally nominated is proof ample and positive that he was not only preferred by Mr. Lincoln, but that the preference was frankly expressed to the very few from whom LINCOLN concealed nothing that bore upon the subject.

England and the Triple Alliance.

What foundation is there for the belief expressed in Paris and St. Petersburg, and declared by Mr. LABOUCHERE in the House of Commons, that Lord Salisbury has agreed to cooperate with the Triple Alliance in the event of war between the central powers or the one hand and France and Russia on the other? If we coolly review the evidence for such an apprehension, we find that it consists of three facts, each of which is capable of a reassuring interpretation, and of one vague and guarded admission on the part of a subordinate member of the Tory Ministry. The facts are that the young German Emperor has received what seems on the surface to have been a cordial welcome in London, and that a British fleet, after saluting the Hapsburg Kaiser at Flume, has made a like demonstration of good will to King HUMBERT on the occasion of the launching of an Italian ironclad. In connection with these incidents should be considered the statement made by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when questioned in Parliament, that an interchange of views had taken place between the British and Italian Governments with regard to a matter which concerns them both, to wit, the maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean.

It is plain that the significance of these things may easily be exaggerated, and that none of them, taken separately, is irreconcilable with the maintenance of neutrality on the part of England in case of war upon the Continent. As for the kindly reception given to Kaiser WILLIAM II., this is due primarily, if not wholly, to the fact that he is the Queen's grandson. Neither with his nationality nor with Prussian traditions of government have the masses of the English people any ardent sympathy. Since by the favor of the Whig aristocracy the first George 'came over from Hanover, they have felt a more or less pronounced aversion for Germans, or Dutchmen as they often call them with a droll indifference to nice ethnical distinctions. Neither have Englishmen ever shared Carlyle's enthusiasm for the autocratic principles and processes of FREDER zex the Great. If the crowds in the streets cheered the Prince of WALES more loudly than they did the imperial guest, it was because at heart they prefer, after all, their own King Log to a King Stork. In one respect Mr. LABOUCHERE has gauged aright the deeper feelings of his countrymen, for there is no doubt that a war in which England should play the part of banker and naval adjutant to the Triple Alliance would be exceedingly unpopular.

The honors paid by the British fleet in the Adriatic to the Austrian and Italian sovereigns might be accounted for without assuming the existence of an agreement on England's part to support them on the outbreak of a European war. It is from Lord SALISBURY'S view-point of great importance to prevent all the great powers of the Continent, or even a majority of them, from uniting in a firm protest against England's continued occupation of Egypt. When the question was mooted by France not long ago, all the members of the Triple Alliance, and conspicuously Italy, signified au unwillingness to join in a remonstrance on the subject. It is believed that the French Government is on the point of again demanding that England shall fix a definite date for her withdrawal from the Nile country, and it is reported that the Porte is a bout to make the first move in the matter. If there be any ground for a rumor now said to be current on the Continent, there would be a much stronger reason for Lord SALISBURY'S desire to secure the good will of Italy and Austria, whose naval arma-

of undeniable weight in the Mediterranean. We refer to the rumor that a plan is now under consideration in pursuance of which the Sultan should remove from Constantinople to Brusa under a joint guarantee of all his Asiatic possessions by France and Russia, together with a covenant that Egypt should be restored to him. Such a project is not so visionary as it might at first sight appear. More than once in the last sixty-three years all the needed preparations have been made for an hegira of the Ottoman sovereign to the old capital of his dynasty, and the permanent possession of Cairo would compensate him for his present precarious hold upon Stamboul, Besides, by accepting the joint protectorate Russia and France he would, as we pointed out the other day, be fortified against a revolt of the Arabs, which, of all the perils threatening the house of OTHMAN, may be the most formidable. The existence, however, of such a scheme is as yet merely a matter of rumor, and, until it is confirmed, no valid ground is discernible for attaching much meaning to the complimentary demon strations of the British fleet in the Gulf of

It is not so easy to explain away the oracular utterance extorted in the House of Commons from the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In what respect and within what limits does it concern Great Britain to maintain the status quo in the Mediterranean? England's interest in retaining control of the Nile country is obvious enough; but, were the alternative distinctly put, France would doubtless yield upon this point, sooner than see the naval and financial resources of Great Britain placed at the disposal of her enemies. If Lord Salisbury desires to be left in undisturbed possession of Egypt, he can gain his end more surely by an understanding with France than by committing himself to the protection of Italy against maritime attack. Can it, then, be possible that Sir James FERGUSON, the representative of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons, implied by his ambiguous statement that England would deem the status quo in the Mediterranean affected to her disadvantage should France, in the event of a war against the central powers, occupy Sardinia and Sicily? It such was his meaning, his words were unquestionably tantamount to the avowal of a purpose to act in conjunction with the Triple Alliance. For the aggressive capa bilities of France would be grievously trammelled were she to be debarred from seizing the great Italian Islands. Still more intolerable would be the injury inflicted if English fleets should frustrate a descent on the mainland of the peninsula, thus setting free the whole Italian army for a movemen on the French southeast frontier.

We can scarcely believe that Sir JAMES FERGUSON'S declaration, although indefinite and unsatisfactory, should receive a construction so unfriendly and unjust to France. But viewed in connection with other nearly contemporaneous incidents, it has naturally excited distrust and uneasiness in Paris. Unless war, however, should break out this year, French statesmen have some reason to reassure themselves. Lord Salisbury can make no treaty without the knowledge of the House of Commons, and no secret agreement of his would be recognized as binding should he be succeeded by a Liberal Prime Minister. That he would be so succeeded, seemed to be generally assumed until the Carlow election raised doubt as to the view that may be taken by British Non-Conformists of the active and decisive part now taken by the Catholic hierarchy in Irish elections. But that is a subject which may more conveniently be discussed hereafter.

The New Bishop of Massachusetts.

The election of the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS having been approved by the majority of the Standing Committees and the Bishops of the other dioceses of the Union, he will be duly consecrated next autumn. The opposition to him has proved to be much feebler than was expected at the time of election, the conservative sentiment o the Episcopal Church turning in his favor rather than against him.

In many repeccts he will be a unique figure in the House of Bishops. It is true that there are other Bishops of the Broad Church school, as, for instance, Bishop CLARK of Rhode Island, and when Bishop POTTER was elevated to the prelacy he was supposed to have leanings in the same direction, while Dr. Dix, who was supported for election against him, is of the distinct ively High Church and Ritualistic party But Bishop Brooks is undoubtedly the most liberal in his views of any man who has ever before entered the American House of Bishops. The spiritual essence and re formatory principles of Christianity rather than ecclesiastical forms and theologica dogmas engage his interest and animate

Hence he has been accounted a poor churchman within the Episcopal Church and all the more so because his views and his spirit have won for him the deepest re gard of outside communions. When it was made known that he would stand as a can didate for Bishop of Massachusetts the interest in his election extended far beyond the bounds of the Episcopal Church. Protestant sentiment generally in the State was strongly on his side, and when he was elected by a handsome majority, there was rejoicing in every Protestant denomination. All the secular journals of Boston were his enthusiastic advocates, and the concern manifested was greater than the election of any other Bishop had ever provoked. Of course, such extraordinary outside pop-

ularity was an indication of dissatisfaction with Dr. BROOKS inside of the Episcopal Church. He could not have received the outside applause and sympathy if he had been rigid in his churchmauship, according to the requirements of the party in the Church which is most aggressive, if not most powerful. He is rather a representative of the general spirit of Christianity than of the particular Church in which he has hely orders. But having been duly elected Bisho, by the diocese of Massachusetts, and never having been under occlesiastical condemnation for his views, the opposition to him had no good grounds on which to proceed. His doctrines had not been declared heretical and had not even been criticised as heretical. It was charged against him only that his opinions and his associations were not mways churchly according to the severe Episcopalian standards. Therefore, even High Churchmen, of a tone and spirit radically different from his, were strenuous in advocating the confirmation of his election. They feared the consequences of a veto of the decision of a diocese based on general rumor, impression, and projudice merely, and especially in the case of a clergyman so renowned as Dr. BROOKS. The

to go behind the returns and to set the example of condemning a man without formal and authoritative ecclesiastical trial. Besides, Dr. BROOKS seems to be exactly ments, although unitedly inferior to the the man for Bishop of Massachusetts par- the South to the Democracy, the Southern prehistoric times, that Lawis Cass, then Min-

great majority of that party were disinclined

ticularly. He is in accord with the prevailing religious sentiment of the Puritan State, which rejects dogmatic restraints tightly drawn. It is probable that under his supervision and animating spirit the Episcopal Church will grow there with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of that diocese. He will draw to it great accessions from the decaying Unitariantsm and from the lukewarm Congregationalism of the State, and thus will be likely to double its numbers within a very few years. Upon this foundation a Bishop stricter in churchmanship may ultimately build to the greater satisfaction of

the High Church party. Moreover, the liberality of Bishop BROOKS to those outside of his own fold extends to every party and every division within it which is earnest in purpose and slucere in conviction. Ritualists will not be embarrassed by him as they might be hampered by a Low Church or Evangelical Bishop. He will let them alone to work in their own way, rejoicing if they serve the general cause of stirring up religious enthusiasm. But so also will he let alone the HEBER NEWTONS and HOWARD MACQUEARYS, if such there be in his dlocese.

The Same Old Claimant.

A Washington despatch, printed by our esteemed contemporary, the Baltimore American, contains a characteristic anecdote of the Claimant. It is clearly well found, and it has all the intrinsic evidence of truth. It relates that Ohio Democrats have gone to the Claimant in behalf of Governor CAMPBELL, who expects to be renominated by the Democratic Convention to be held to-day, to ask him to take a hand in the campaign. The nomination of Major Mc-KINLEY by the Republicans necessarily makes the McKINLEY tariff an issue in Ohio. and Governor Campbell's friends are said to have urged upon the Claimant that he ought to help his low-tariff friends in a fight against high tariff. But there is only one friend whom the Great Inflated wishes to belo, and that is the fattest living native of Caldwell, N. J. The anecdote tells how graciously and cordially he answered the Ohio invitation:

"Mr. CLEVELAND did not accept the invitation will not take part in the Obio campaign. One of his reasons for not doing so is that he is afraid of that wing of the Ohio Democracy which is just now engaged i trying to prevent Caursent's nomination. Anothe reason is that the ex-President thinks that to take part in a State campaign in the West would be to lower his dignity, and that he would thus put himself on a level with Governor Hill in bidding for the favor of the Ohio Democrats. Meanwhile there are reports current that Governor Hill may be induced to deliver a few speeches in Major McKinier's State, if Governor Hill is not himself a candidate for redlection."

The Claimant would be very lucky if he could put himself on a level with Governor HILL, but it is as impossible for him to rise to that level as for an elephant to fly. Governor HILL went into Major McKINLEY'S Congress district in the great contest last fall, and to his speeches and the enthusiasm inspired by his presence, Mr. WARWICK, the Democratic candidate, attributes his election. The Claimant did not go and did not lend any help. In the municipal campaign in this town his political cronies tried their best to cut the throat of the Democratic party, but he kept out of sight. He didn't dare to say he was in favor of the Democracy. He skulked while HILL was heading the fight for the defence of Democratic integrity. Not in this town nor anywhere else did he give the Democratic party aid and comfort.

The dignity of a person who passes his time in answering the letters of schoolboys who tickle him with mock nominations, and in working off shop-worn commonplaces upon the exhausted public, and in frantic efforts to draw attention to himself, can be estimated by those who know how to find a needle in a haymow.

The Claimant will not go to Ohio for a number of reasons, of which it is sufficient to specify three: Because it is against his principles and his practice to do anything for the Democratic party. Because he is afraid of the Hamilton county Democrats. Because CAMPBELL, if elected, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

Fighting the Alliance Paternalism.

The reaction against the paternalism of the Ocala platform grows stronger in the South. Senator George of Mississippi, who accepts the Alliance programme, with the exception of its nationalist features, the Sub-Treasury and land loan plans and Government ownership of railroads, is still stumping that State in opposition to them, and there seems to be no doubt that he will be reflected. Governor TILLMAN of South Carolina, whom the Alliance leaders are trying to squelch for his attacks upon the Sub-Treasury scheme, is receiving unexpected support from the local Alliances; and the lecturers imported from other States to refute his arguments are meeting with discomfiture. In Texas a convention of enemies of the Sub-Treasury idea, all men of good standing, and some of them conspicuous in the Alliance, was held at Fort Worth last week. Mr. U. S. HALL, President of the Missouri Alliance, one of the ablest and perhaps the most independent of the Alliance leaders, said some severe things of Dr. C. W. McCung, the inventor of the Sub-Treasury nostrum. Mr. HALL asserted that McCune had sold out to the Republicans, and that the formation of the People's party in the South was part of the bargain The Convention approved Mr. HALL's course toward Dr. McCune, and passed this significant and comprehensive resolution against paternalism and demagogism:

"We denounce the Sub Treasury and land load paternal in their character, as centralizing in tendencies, and if enacted into law they would create such a horde of national officeholders as would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the throats of the people so atrongly that the voices of the honest patriotic citizen would no longer be heard in the control of Govern ment affairs. We demand that these men who are no farmers be removed from national and state offices of our order, and that none but those who have their is terest in farming be allowed to fill such places. W now appeal to all honest members of the Alliance throughout the United States to unite with us in part ting down this common enemy and disgrace of our o der. To this end we most earnestly recommend the rother Aillance men of the United States to meet i of September, 1891."

It is expected that the Sub-Treasury mer in Texas will now join the third party, and doubtless some of them will, but it was time for the Democrats in the Alliance to declare themselves. How can any man believe in the preposterous paternalism of Govern ment railroads. Government land loans, and Government pawn shops and still be a Democrat? It is true that there are plenty of Southern Alliance men who believe or think they believe in these things and expect that the Democratic party will endorse them but the discussion of these projects is lessening the number of their supporters. The platform of the People's party contains these most objectionable principles. and however these may thrive in Kansas. the South is not likely to prove congenia soil for them. Even if the instinct of self preservation were not strong enough to hold

Democrats could not favor the vast extension of the powers of the Government contemplated by the Sul-Freasury, land loan, and Government rallroad schemes.

The People's party has sent missionaries to the South, and their first labors will be given to Georgia this week. Collariess PEPFER, Sockless SIMPSON, and the energetic Mrs. Many Lease, who says that the Kansas Republicans tried to poison her lemonade, will try to fire the Southern heart. But what chance have they of succeeding? It is notorious that they go South for the sake of pacifying the Kansas Republicans who joined the People's party under the impression that it was to be a national movement dividing the Democratic party at the South as well as the Republican party at the North. The Democratic party of the South will not divide unless against the Sub-Treasury plan. and the fact that the People's party has its eye upon the colored Farmers' Alliance will not make the Sub-Treasury men among the whites more anxious to join it. Moreover, some of the Alliance leaders at the Bouth, anxious for, their own importance and now inclined to magnify themselves, are liable to be brought up with a short turn before 1892. Meanwhile, we recommend to all the Alliance squabblers and dabblers in politics the beautiful and philanthropic programme of the concern in its early days in Texas:

"To labor for the education of the agricultural classe in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit. To endorse the motter 'In things essential, unity;

n all things charity." "To develop a better state mentally, morally, socially, and financially.
"To create a better understanding for austaining

civil officers in maintaining law and order.
"To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among

ourselves. "To suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices; all unhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition.

The brighest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding exercise charity toward offenders to construe words and deads to their most favorable light granting hon laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines in apire purity of thought and life, and its intentions are

To develop a better state mentally is especially desirable for some of the Sub-Treasury philosophers.

The position of the Union Theological Seminary in adhering to Dr. BRIGGS rather than to the Presbyterian General Assembly, may yet be tested in the courts, if Mr. RUSSELI Sage and other dissatisfied benefactors of the Institution decide to sue for a return of their donations. If Mr. Sage is correctly reported. he holds that his "check was given with the clear understanding that the institution was to conform with the Presbyterian doctrinal basis and was to be under the supervision of the General Assembly. The directors have broken their compact, and, unless they come to terms, they have no right to the money." It is seldom, perhaps, that a direct gift of money is made on such definite conditions as to be reclaimed by the donor in such a case as this, but as a mere question of ethics it would seem that Mr. Sage's contention is just. The money was given, certainly, for the purpose of promulgating the doctrines of Presbyterianism as interpreted by the General Assembly, and it seems o be a perversion of a trust, in a moral if not in a legal sense, to devote that money to the teaching of the doctrines of Dr. BRIGGS after they have been declared unorthodox by the General Assembly. It is hardly likely, however, that even a theological seminary will be moved simply by moral reasons to part with any of the treasure in its coffers.

If Senator John R. McPhenson has a Presidential been his bonnet, there is no authoritative notification of the fact. - Nurfolk Virginian.

Every intelligent and patriotic citizen of 35 cars of age harbors the readiness to become President: and if Senator McPherson is better prepared in that respect than some others, it is no more than is justified by his long eminence in the polities of an important Democratic State.

The recent rumor that the Star-Eved Goddress of Reform and Tariff Ripping had begun her best boy, the Hon, HENRY WATTERSON, can at last be definitely measured through the kindness of our esteemed contemporary, the Augusta Chronicle. That journal shows that what Mr. WATTERSON said at the commencement of the University of Virginia, to the subsequent dismay of some anxious friends, was really a portion of a lecture on "Money and Morals" already delivered in Augusta last April. This was its tariff plank:

"Some one may be disposed to ask me whether the ny friends, that old sinner has been sinning a long time. admit and be is a very tough citizen, in the bargain se has grown rich and proud and wears a mighty ruffle his shirt and a great watch fob danging by his capaand aggravating about election time, and is at all times more or less self-complaisant and boastful; blind of one eye and deaf of one car, though seeing more and knowing more than is good for anybody to see and know, because half of what he knows is not true, while as to the other, half of it were best forgotten; but I do not despair even of our delightful, and actions old friend, high tariff. He has had a good deal of fat fried out of him latterly, and is not nearly so atout as he was. I know what I am talking about when I tell you that he has recently been caught taking more than one furtive look into that star-eyed divinity, who has from the first stretched out her hands to save, and not to hurt him I have thought I observed upon those stern, froncise features of his a certain pleased expression, if not an actual smirk. No, no: I am not in the least afraid of the tariff. That will come around all right; and meanwhile, no matter how high you build it. I can live under It and enjoy myself as long and as much as the rest can."

Not because the Star-Eyed One's cheek is creased and shrunken, but because its brightness is unfading and its bloom eternal, is Col. WATTERSON disposed to make the best of the present and work for other loves, whose needs are more pressing. He is extremely and patriotically desirous of electing a Democratic President in 1892.

Ninety-nine years ago yesterday, according to the journals of the time, the anniversary of the fall of the liastile was celebrated throughout the United States with almost as great pop plarenthusiaem as the Fourth of July. In New York city the Tammany Society paraded, and in the evening at a great public banquet tousts were drunk to the French republic JOHN JAY. Governor of right of the State of

Yester lay in this city was celebrated only by some French societies, and throughout the country at large the day was apparently not celebrated at ail. Perhaps the Fourth of July sufficiently represents the victory of individual freedom from the shackles of the customs of a dozen centuries, but it should not be forgotten that the 14th of July is also a most momentous date in the history of the evolution of human liberty.

France some months ago refused her adhesion to the Brussels Anti-Slavery Convention of 1890, and now she declines to join the North Sea Liquor Traffic Convention, on the ground that the right of search provided for yeach Convention is inconsistent with the honor of the French flag. It is natural that the enemies of France should see in this unwillingness to cooperate in a philanthropic enterprise nothing but an unfounded distrust and jealousy of England, but it must not be forgotten that the position of France is not greatly different from that once taken by the United States. It is not so many years ago, though it was before the civil war and so in what seems to this generation as

ister to France, persuaded the French Government not to ratify the Quintuple Alliance for the suppression of the slave trade on that very ground, that it authorized a right of search by the vessels of the contracting powers that was not consistent with French or with American dignity. There may be no occasion at this stage of international law for France or any othe nation to fear the ancient bugbear of the right of search, but the reasons given by M. Ribor are not to be easily distinguished from the reasons once given to France by Lewis Cass.

An Indian uprising in Arizona was prevented a short time ago by sending there a large military force which the Moqui belligerents saw that they could not resist. By depting the same course in other parts of the country in which Indian tripes are threatening to make trouble. lighting might be prevented and the peace maintained.

What a happy thing it is, both for Europe and the United States, that, while the grain crops in several European countries are short this year, the yield of our own fields will be so abundant that we can supply any foreign demand. We grieve with the foreign farmers whose harvests have failed; we rejoice that the American farmers are able to make up for

The Round Lake summer schools for the higher education are getting ahead even of Chautauqua. At Round Lake this year, according to the programme, there are professors of theology, teachers of typewriting, humorists, professors of Hebrew and other languages, bell ringers, instructors in military tactics, poets, magicians, and other learned prelectors. The student who takes a round course at the Round Lake summer schools this year ought to be well rounded in all the circles of knowledge.

THE ELECTRICAL KILLING LAW.

Repeal It Utterly—Universal Condemnation of Enforced Secreey.

From the Bufulo Evening News. There is good reason for the Courier's angrestion this morning that it is time for the newspapers of this State to act together in defence of their rights and interests. The defence of their rights and interests. The secret execution law, with Warden Brown's rifleguard to intimidate prisoners, and his garpledge to winesses of the execution of the state's penalty for murder, only emphasizes and centres attention on a state of things which has been gradually growing more and more serious and now threatens the power and usefulness of the State.

It is time to call The Sun's convention.

From the New Orleans Times-Democras. That section of the law is a gross interfer once with the liberty of the press of New York. We are glad to see THE SUN resenting it, and hope and believe that the papers of that State will join with it in this fight.

Prom the St. Louis Republic.

Secret executions are contrary to the spirit of American institutions and the habits of American life, and besides being against pub-lic policy will not be tolerated.

From the St. Paul Ploneer Press. The public has a right to know in detail the exact effect of this or any other newly adopted method of executing the death penalty, and what more accurate or proper channel could be used for its information than the testimony of official witnesses who should make a cir-cumstantial record of the details of the scene?

THE SUN is right in demanding the repeal of the law of that State which prohibits newspapers from publishing the details of executions in capital cases. This law is an unjust inter-ference with the liberty of the press. The lib-erty of the press cannot be restricted with safe-ty to the people.

It is not too late to listen to THE Sun's coun-sel as to the repeal of this inconsistent and abortive provision.

REPEAL THE ELECTRICAL EXECUTION LAW. From the Electrical Review, New York,
The foolish law of capital punishment by

electricity, which proved so ghastly a failure in the roasting of Kemmier, again repeated its experience in the case of the four murderers executed at Sing Sing. The attempt of the Legislature to throttle the liberty of the press by ordaining that no particulars of the execution be published, prompted the jail Warden. who acted as executioner, to bind the few scientific gentlemen present to secrety. Few of the details have been learned, but it is olerably certain that the new mode of killing tolerably certain that the new mode of killing has nothing to recommend it over hanging. It is, plainly and simply, as now five times conducted, a process of slow roasting revolting to any civilized individual. Such must necessarily be its character. The heavy current which is used can in a very brief interval bring the blood to a boiling heat; the testimony of reliable awlinesses confirms this statement, as the bodies were hot after execution. What does it signify if life has fied; the boiling and roasting process must follow in order to make sure that death has fied; the boiling and roasting process must follow in order to make sure that death has come. This highly scientific process of killing is so uncertain in character that, while a few seconds may suffice for one individual, a considerably longer interval is needed for another. This painful uncertainty is what makes the whole thing so harrowing to observers as well as observed. Another intensely disagreeable feature of the method is the multiplicity of straps and toggery which require adjustment before the judicial sentence can be executed. When one reflects for a moment, the ghastliness of such a procedure makes him creep, and he wonders how long such a revolting spectacle will be tolerated in a civilized community. The whole business is stupid from beginning to end. An experiment with a gravity battery and a pair of frog legs and their accompanying grotesque contortions is enough to convince the most ignorant that humane killing is not to be looked for in this direction. Again, why an alternating current of high amporance should be used is beyond conception; it only serves to bring into popular disrepute a highly useful source of energy, whereas with an induction coil the lightning's flash might be counterfelted, and, though the poor wretch who explates his crime be torn limb from limb, it would at least admit of instantaneous operation and dispense with the varied, assortment of harness now required. from limb, it would at least admit of instantaneous operation and dispense with the varied assertment of harness now required. As said in these columns after the Kemmler fineon, there can be but one result of such proceedings. The Electrical Execution law must be ropealed. As an abridgment of liberty of speech and the freedom of the press it is unconstitutional; as a mode of execution it is uncertain; as a punishment it is barbarous.

Howard Carroll-A Candidate Who Pald His Own Way.

To tan Porton of Tun Sun-Sar: This morning, in a Ses editorial regarding the Slocum-Carroll contest fo Congressman at large, there appears the following: "Slocum preserved the golden slience of conscious dignity and greatness terroll, armed with free passes ransacked the back woods to uncarth his opponent."

Permit me to object to the statement as to free passes The Republican candidate paid his own fare, out of his own pocket, with his own money, made o' nights writing for a newspaper. The General, by the way, agreed If he was elected to give a dinner to Henry Watterson-Frank Richardson of the Baltimore Sun, Billy Flor, ence. John Chamberlin, George C. Gorham, and his opponent. His majority was semething over 100,000 and after due deliberation we decided to make no est. Yet, slast the dinner is atill "in the awest by Howard Carnott. NAW YORK, July 13.

ave Colored Men the sens : Eights as

To THE EDITO: OF THE FUE-SIT: Having large dealings with the colored people, I have often heard them remark that the colored man in this city has not the same rights as a white man. In the first place, they claim that if they go in a saloon (I mean one of our modern palaces of the present period), the proprietor or bartender will either refuse to serve them with driaks or charge them as enormous price, and they are com-petled to submit to the higher charge or go without the drinks. In the second place, they claim that they can not go in any first class restaurant as the waiters will either refuse to serve them or politely tell them that they don't serve co'ored people. Now, what I would like to know it, if there is any law

in the State of New York prohibiting the proprietor or employees of either saloon, restaurant, or any other kind of business to serve colored people. Can the preprietor be held liable in a court of law for refusing to erre them ! Can a colored man sae such proprietors as bove and obtain judgment! ('an a proprietor of any business refuse to sell to any people, be they white or

By kindly answering these questions in one of your funday Scs editions you will oblige a reader of your Sunday Sex editions you will obligs a reader of you steemed paper. Yours, &c., Justice.

Bad Luck in St. Louis.

Facts About a Newspaper. From the Hartford Dally Courant. A newspaper isn't made in a day. It's a thing of years, traditions, principles, and a cilentage.

From the Fort Worth Gamtte. Mr. Tilden was nominated at St. Louis-an't he was counted out. Mr. Cieveland was renominated at bi. Louis-is bad luck. A TALLAHASSEE HANGING.

Why the Assembled Witnesses Thought the Vietim Must Be a Good Man,

TALLAHASSEE, July S.—One wet and glocmy day inst March Elichard White, a negro of more than ordinary intelligence, as compared with the average Southern black, hald the penalty exacted by the law for the crime of cutting the throat of another negro near this city.

People of his race have a superstition that a hauging always brings rain, and the weather on this occasion confirmed them in that belief.

In Tallahassee, where the colored population is so large, it is the custom to admit only whites late the jailyard when a negro is to be juilicially throttled, yet perhaps a score of the colored folks got in this time.

The bour appointed for the execution was from 11 to 1 o'clock." When the deputy Shoriff opened the gate be thrust back the negrees with the remark:

"You're used to climbing henroests. You can get upon the fence." and the blacks—mon, women, end children—clambered un to the ton of the night fence with a facility that showed they bore him no mance on account of the intensition, or were too much absorbed in the matter in hand to resent it. Many who could not find room on the fence stood up in wagons, and as the hour approached for the execution the crowd was very large.

About noon the jail door opened. The officers brought out the condemned, and, with two colored preachers, severted him to the seaffold. As he marched he sang in a clear, melodious voice: from the Chicago Sunday Tribune.

nelodious voice:

Come, ye sinners, poor and needy, with a chorus after each stanza of Lord, have merce! Lord, have mercy!
Lord have mercy on my small

After reading the death warrant the Sheriff announced that litelard wished to make some remarks, and the doomed man advanced to the front of the scalold.

Let me have room to move about," he said to the Sheriff. You can watch me. I wou't get away."

Then he began to talk. It would be impossible to give any idea of his rambling speech by an attompt to reproduce it. He paced back and forth, with his bands strapped to his ning, and spoke for about forty minutes, interpretable to give any idea of minutes, interpretable to give any idea of the strapped to his ning, and spoke for about forty minutes, interpretable to exact the crowd to join him and "lined" the hymn. He talked with great fluency, the words rolling out like a cataract, in the sing-song style of the unlettered colored proacher. Imagine the gallows:

I will soon be done with the troubles of the world, Troubles of the world, Troubles of the world. Filsoon be done with the troubles of the world, doing home to live with God!

Pwe got my breatplate, aword, and shield, Sword and shield, Sword and shield, Got my brestplate, sword, and shield, Going bome to live with God!

Or this: Going to put on my travelling shoes, Going to put on my travelling shoes, Going to put on, Going to put on, Going to put on my travelling shoes. You had better be ready when He comes. You had better be ready when He comes. You had better be ready, You had better be ready. You had better be ready when He comes!

. He's soing to ketch me when I fail, lie's going to ketch me when I fail, lie's going to ketch me. Going to ketch me. He's going to ketch me when I fail.

Or this:
O. members be engage!
O. members be engage!
Members be engage until the Lord shall come.

Followed by similar exhortations to the "olders," "sincers," and "brethren" in their turn to "be engage," whatever that may mean. "until the Lord shall come."

As he approached the conclusion of his speech his song changed to a chant, the effect of which, heightened by the rapt attention of his audience, the deep silence all about him, and the gloony sky overhead, was weird and uncanny to the lust degree. When he spoke of his wicked life and warned his hearers against immoral practices, then expressed his conhis wicked life and warned his hearers against immoral practices, then expressed his conviction that his sins had been forgiven and that in a few minutes he would be "in the glory land," his colored listeners went profusely. They all joined in the chorus when he sang, and the most stolid could not help being impressed by the scene.

The noted exangelist, the Rev. John Culpepper of Macon, Ga., was called for and mounted the scaffold. He made a brief prayer for the condemyed.

ondemned.
Then White faced the crowd and called out:
"Good-by! I want you to tell me good-by!
And from the motley audience came back the

And from the motiey audience came back the words:

"Good-by!"

Without a visible tremor he stood while the Sheriff adjusted the cap over his head, his lips moving in prayer until they were hidden from view, and as the trap was sprung a wall went up from the negro throng.

"He was sho' a good man to die like that!" sobbed one burly African.

"He sho' was!" ejaculated a dozen.

Then in silence the dusky congregation dispersed. The event of the day was over.

For several nights succeeding a hanging in their immediate vicinity the colored people of the far Bouth are in the habit of staying in their houses pretty closely. They fear they will meet the ghoat of the criminal, with the noose still about his neck, if they venture abroad after dark.

It may be added that the crime for which White was executed was one that richly merited the death penalty.

TIN PLATE

The Latest Reports as to Known Facts.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. On Friday the Temescal tin mines shipped to the American Tin Piato Company of St. Louis 38,000 pounds of pig tin, produced, smelted, and refined at Temescal. That company now has orders on hand from newly formed tin plate companies in the United States for over \$300,000 worth of block tin, and is running day and pight with three shifts of men to meet the demand.

From the Pittsburgh Directed. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The additions to the tin-plate plant of P. H. Laufman & Co. at Apollo have been completed. The first black sheets were rolled yesterday, and the thuning plant will be put in operation by Saturday or Monday sure.

pleted. The first black sheets were rolled yesterday, and the tinning plant will be put in operation by Saturday or Monday sure.
There are three pois sach with a capacity of 1.400 sheets 28x100 in size. This means 200 boxes a day 20x25, or 400 boxes 14x20. This will give the mill a capacity of 7.000 a year. It will be the largest mill in this country and one of the largest in the world, and yet it would take fifty such plants to produce the quantity of tin consumed annually in America. So there is plenty of room for the many firms contemplating going into the business.

P. H. Lautman & Co. have been making sixfach plates for some time, and their product has been placed on the market as a standard article. The architects of the United States Government have endorsed it, and the Pennsylvania Railway Company has placed its fourth order for plates.

A box of the home product was sent recently to the professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan at Ann Artior, who made a careful test, and pronounced it equal in a 1 respects to dilbertson's old method, which is about the highest priced the imported. This is sold at \$22.50, while the home product is anoted at \$17. P. H. Lautman & Co. contemplate changing their mill again later on, so that the capacity will be doubled. Mr. Lautman said yesterday: "We intend to confine our trade cutricily to terne or rooling sheets. We cannot fill half the orders we are receiving. Other manutacturers are also making the bright plate, and inside of six morths there will be several additional plants on the market. The magnitude of the business is overwhelming."

Various Conventious in Bession. The International Convention of Educators

at Toronto, which has just been opened, is largely composed of delegates from the United States. In fact a majority of the attendance at the Convention are American school teach ers of both sexes, and they are from all parts of the Union. The Southern States are largely of the Union. The Southern States are largely represented. The Canadian and American delegates fraternize in pleasing ways.

The Convention of the Business Educators' Association of America, which was opened in Chautanqua yesterday, will continue its sessions for ten days. The business colleges of the country proprepresented at the Convention by several hundreds of their professors.

The Convention of the International Council of the Congregational Clurch, which has just been conened in London, is attended by about \$800 clerical and lay delegates from the British islands, the British colonies, the United States, and other countries.

A Companion by Abuse. From the Piencer Press.

Kew York and St. Paul, the chief victims of Porter's

justice in the census equineration.

"Wall, my little man," said his grandfather, "why didn's you go out with the sailing party yeaterday !" "Because," answered the little fellow, "my mamma went along, and I heard papa say to her that there was Merely as Inference.

"Was your father a pirate" asked young Fitten of the piri of his choice at a claudestine meeting, after the old sea Captain had urged blashis from the family man-sion on the hill by the use of his peaks astronying ask." May derling, "was the raphy. "Why do you ask"
lie seemed to me to he a good deal of a freebooter,"
said the young man, reflectively.

Letting Well Enough Alone. From Bree bys Los

Simpson-Why didn't you take a chance at that cale
at the church fair! We's you alraid!

Sampson-Yes, it was one my wife baked. THE DISTRESS IN INCLAND.

Cottage Industries at Dunmanway Slow to Help the Poor Along. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire It is nearly two years ago that, through your widely read columns. I addressed an appeal to our countrymen in America on behalf of the poor in Dunmanway. The practically generous answers I then received induce me scale to plead for the distressed families in the same district. It is true that this time it is not starvation that is to be feared. Thank God! that great calamity is not to be apprehended in a general way ; the potato crop, owing to the importation of new seed into the country, promises well. But let the harvest be ever so good there is, and must be, great iclsery

among the many laboring families living in a part of the country almost destitute of Indiatrial works. The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent of Paul who settled in Dunmanway a few years ago labor unceasingly among the people, teaching both old and young how to lead Christian lives and also how to utilize the goods of this lives and also how to utilize the goods of the earth that have been placed within their reach. They have already faught them how the wid princeses, that grow in such profusion in ditches and fields can be made a source of his come by sending them in spring time to the London markets. Many a slapence is earned now from this source by women and children. Then, again, they have developed the there, herry industry, by which he hither odespised or rather overlooked roadside fruit new binas help to many a neor struckling family. Much more could the bisters do to emble the people to be self-supporting, but, who there is, industries cannot be started without case is, industries cannot be started without case is, in a little for this purpose, viv., to obtain funds to provide camboyment for those who wish for work and at arcs-ont cannot get it, that I call upon our countryment abroad to counce to our aid. It is not amy we want it is a helping hand to enable our loor people to be solf-supporting.

a helping hand to enable our jour jeoue to be solf-supporting.

I beg for help for our Sisters, to enable them to provide employment to the foor. Many of the celebrate of this paper come from Dunmanway or the surrounding country places. To them I appeal in particular to foly to collect funds for this good work. All donations will be gratefully recoved and nekhowledged by the Rev. W. Lane, P. P. Ponmanway, country Cork, by bister Mary Blundel, St. Mary's Dunmanway, country took, and way, and the Cork of the country Cork. Tours truly, ANNIE O'NEILL DAUNT, RILCASCAN, BALLINKEN, July 3.

-A Chicago pambler fell dead with three jacks and two sizes in his hand. From the gamester's point of view he had much to live for. —Maple sugar on snow was the attraction at a recent gathering near North Adams, Mass. The abeen kept since winter under a thick covering of sprice

branches

It is alleged that at a recent alliling of a circle

New Jersey Spiritualists water was turned into since

If the wine was good it deserved a better fate than to

be diluted in that way.

—A Chicago man has invented an electric drill with which he proposes to bore a hole to the centre of the earth. Maybe he will decide to bore clear through the earth, and make a whistle of the
One of the gardeners of Bayon Fara in Louisiana.

has produced a tomato that weight twenty-serest pounds, and he now proposes to reat on his laurels un til his competitors ketchup with that.

—A Texas infidel rode ninety miles to ret religion
under the auspices of Major Fenn. an Evangelist. He listened to two sermons, professed religion, and, mounting his horse, started for home.

—There are in Louisville, Ky., two Lillian Johnsons, both young girls, who are trying to ascertain the where

abouts in Cincinnati of their fathers, each of whom i named D. F. Johnson and is a corpenter.

On the glorious Fourth a standard bearing the Stars and Stripes was planted in the anow on the summer of Mount Baker, about 11,000 feet higher than the tage that waved on Governor's Island and on the same de

There is a withered and weazened old hooksele; who sells from a barrow near Franklin's tomb in Palls delphia, the dream of whose life is some day to see her York. "It must be a wonderful city," he says, "to I'd like to see it!"

maica ginger in the prohibition regions of Georgia. In some places this so-called beer has been prohibited, and it is a matter of speculation what liquid more vile said be found to take its place. —Joaquin Miller has been sned for \$125, alleged to be due the pinintiff in a real estate transaction. He says this is the first time he ever has been sued, and that is

will be his own lawyer. A litigant is more likely to be his own lawyer the first time than the accord time. -A Philadelphia preacher announced that he would more than redouble his work during the heated term. making his sermons longer and holding meetings every night in the week. Within two days his congression had made up a purse to send him to Europe for this

months. -A small boy of Philadelphia kindled a fire in his father's ping hat, which had been stored in the sinc for the heuted term. "After the fire had gained con siderable headway"—appropriate word! a member of the family put it out, and at the same time smashed

the hat with a bedquist.

—John Cozine, comployed in a bobbin mill at Tunk hannock, Pa. saved his life recently by presence of mind and quick work. His left arm was caught in the machinery and his entire body was being drawnin.
With his right hand he drew a knife from his poctet. the machinery. He will lose the arm that was caught -A countryman from a considerable distance lack entered an Atlania restaurant and proceeded to make himself at home by hanging his coat on the electric motor that whirled the fans. This stopped the motor and threw of the beit. The countryman had washed his face at the water cooler and was preparing to wipe

it on the dangling belt when the proprietor came along and took him in charge.

-The usual signature of Mrs. Jefferson Davis is "7.
Jefferson Davis." It was explained by some writer set long ago that the V stood for the French word for widow, and that the signature as written by her was the lady's own conceit for paying homage to ber du-tinguished husband's name. That this writer was partly wrong is shown by the signature to the rapy made to the request that she designate Richmond a the final burial place of Mr. Davis. This reply is signed

Varina Jefferson Davis." -A prominent cable car line efficial in Pinabursh and recently: "The ropes on cable reads are as a rule, sold as soon as they are put in. The role head which we are travelling was sold acceratives are. The old ropes are sold for inclines, elevators, &c. They are better for that purpose than if they were new they have become so thoroughly soaked with oil and iar, and so stretched, that they are arasoned. They will never wear out on fuclines or elevators, because there is to strain on them compared with that of a cable roat, and ther have been tested so that they may be relied on roads, and before they show signs of wear, they are

replaced by new ones. replaced by new ones."

—A near ownman in Georgia heed entien until midday, and then lay down for a nap in the shade of a tieShe was barefooted. Enddenly a tighting sementaria
one of her big toes disturbed her slumber. The lost of one of her big toes disturbed her elumber. one of her big toes disturbed her simmer. Also only siespily in that direction, and saw a sight that make her teeth chatter. A huge black anake had saw lose the toe, and was acting so though he proposed to was low the rest of her. As she raced along the sies last of the undulating seriest he seemed so long that if tall was below the horizon. When she recovered in her temporary paralysis the atomicks a any ranks fired slantwise, and disappeared in the pine time? with a blood curiting alrea. After below is bit through the underbrush for a few rods the snape, go. The woman may be ronning jet for all the it known to the contrary.

Boston and French Peas.

To the Entropy of The Sys-Sir. The recent uplies and uncalled for act of the Mar. actuatic class Board of Health, in prohibiting the shelf rench real having attracted much attention, I be a sabint a few facile pertinent to the question. The honora is loard have given as the reason for their acte, that in samples examined by them they found trems to 27 parts of ples examined by them they feel item to 27 parts of sulphate of copper to 1,000 parts of parts allowing for the purpose of argument, the Board's maximum figures of 27 parts of sulphate of copies,

the proportion becomes much parts of peas to one part of sulphate of copper, and as a can of peas part of sulphate of copies, and as a can of the usually contains about one pound of 1,721 grains peak, we have the proportion of one and one-that grains of sulphate of copper to a san of peak and trains of sulphate of copper to a san of peak and trains of sulphate of copper, and the state of the train of sulphate of copper, the can this be kert from of sulphate of copper, that the best from an and standard authority, it who there there are the copies of a san of the sulphate of the copies of the copie

astribent."

On the above authority I maintain that the miss used in the French process for the purpose of baths, chicrophyl or coloring matter in the real and relational decomposition is beneficial rather than the action of the honorable in Marketter that the action of the honorable in Marketter than the Marke Marine Information from Mr. Child-From the Philipse when Parkie Leaver.
Sea urchins are reported uncommonis numerical the south Atlantic coast. These should for be unded with the ordinary aper theory.

The child's strangthauer is lir. is, daynes to the miliuga, which corrects all acidits of the strangthauer is also a discreasing section, and imparts extended as the additional children and the strangthauer and safety of remedical by all druggists.—Add.